

# SEN. SMITH HAS NEW PLAN FOR CURBING RENT SHARKS IN D. C.

Effort will be made in the Senate Thursday to dispose of the conference report on the emergency food bill, known as the food production bill. At the same time, Senator Hoke Smith will endeavor to adopt a new method to secure legislation relating to profiteering in rents in the District.

It is possible that the Senate will recede from the Pomerene rental administration amendment to the food bill Thursday.

If this is done, it will pass the

food production measure, which includes the dry amendment.

**New Conference.**

Senator Smith has come forward with the suggestion that this be done and at the same time that new conferences be named from the Senate and House District committees on the Pomerene rental administration bill and the Johnson bill.

This, he thinks, would dispose of the personal controversy arising from differences between Chairman Johnson of the House District Committee and certain Senators and would result in legislation against profiteering.

Senator Smith informed the Senate that no agreement had been reached on the Pomerene amendment by the conference on the food production bill. The House conference, led by Chairman Lever of the House Committee on Agriculture, stand out against taking up rental legislation for the District in connection with the food bill. The whole matter will be thrashed out in the Senate Thursday.

Senator Smith, in submitting the matter to the Senate, pleaded for prompt legislation to shield the war workers in Washington from the greed of the profiteers.

**Pomerene Agreeable.**

Senator Pomerene of Ohio, author of the Pomerene amendment, is agreeable to the Smith plan, but there is a question whether the House, which is much under the influence of Chairman Johnson in such matters, will name new conferences.

Buy War Savings Stamps today and provide for your future.

## D. C. BOY WOUNDED, FAMILY DOUBTS IT

James A. Davis, of 427 Irving street northwest, is named in the casualty list for today as, "wounded in action, degree undetermined."

His wife, Mrs. James Davis, and parents doubt that he has been wounded, as they have received no notice from the War Department.

The War Department today stated that their records show that Davis was wounded in action September 28. Yesterday, when she first heard that her husband had been wounded, Mrs. Davis called the committee on public information, where the casualties are issued, but could gain no additional information.

She heard from her husband last Monday, when he called for money to purchase an officer's uniform, saying that he expected to be commissioned. A letter written by him since the time he was said to be wounded says that he is in an officers training school behind the lines in France. He has been on all the western fronts, and is a sergeant in the Signal Corps.

Thrill Stamps bought for yourself or your children cultivate the right spirit.

## Fat Foe Says He Was Too Round, So He Got Punctured

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 29.—Perhaps the jolliest German prisoner the Americans have yet captured is a forty-two-year-old orderly with a well-rounded embonpoint, who was slightly wounded above the belt in fighting northeast of Verdun. He is now in one of our hospitals.

"I am too old and entirely too fat to fight," was the plaintive comment of the German. "That American barrage fire yesterday was terrible. Not even a coodle could have escaped in it. There I was standing out like a sausage balloon, and three minutes after my artillery started up I got punctured."

### JAPAN TO CONCILIATE.

TOKYO, Oct. 29.—Japan has decided to take the initiative toward effecting a reconciliation between north and south China, by giving friendly advice to the President and leading politicians of each side separately. It is believed here. The utmost care will be exercised. It is said, in avoiding formal intervention.

## TOO MUCH MUSTARD STOPS D. C. SOLDIER

"Heaven can, but hell and high water can't stop these Yanks," is the synopsis of a letter from Leon Poore, 4665 Grant road, who writes from a hospital in France after having fallen exhausted into a shell hole which was filled with mustard gas.

"In a way," he writes, "I am glad that it happened that way, for I got some satisfaction out of the thought that Fritz didn't get me. I got mine when I fell into a shell hole and before I knew it was overcome by 'too much mustard.' We had been chasing the Huns for three weeks, and we of the engineers' unit, had been having a hard time keeping up with the infantry. I had so much to carry that I couldn't keep up, and in the darkness of the night I fell in with this mustard."

Before going to France Poore was a student at Georgetown University, and lived with his three sisters on Grant road. Prior to his enlistment he was employed by the Whitfield Company.

### FRENCH EXTEND GAINS.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—The French extended their gains between the Oise and the Serre last night, the war office announced today.

## TUMULTU SHOWS UP G. O. P. TACTICS

In a second letter to the Cuyahoga county (Ohio) Republican committee, Secretary Tumulty has set forth some of the appeals for retention in power of the Republican party made during the administration of Taft, Roosevelt and McKinley. The letter follows:

Gentlemen:

In my letter to you, answering your inquiry with reference to the President's message to the American people, I called your attention to the following statement made by Senator Penrose on the 22d of October, 1908, as reported in the Philadelphia Inquirer:

"In a few hours President McKinley will be your guest to witness the greatest pageant the country has ever known. In his recent speeches, the President has appealed not to a party, but to a national spirit. He asks the aid of a nation. He seeks the support of every man who believes in the result of his administration. I make this appeal to you, that you give loyal support to President McKinley and the Republican party in the spirit he has asked for it."

**Penrose Campaigning.**

Senator Penrose evidently had in mind, when he referred to recent speeches, a series of speeches made by President McKinley appealing to a national spirit at that time. I find, upon examining speeches of President McKinley, contained in a volume published by Doubleday and McClure Company, entitled "Speeches and Addresses of William McKinley, March 1, 1897, to May 30, 1900," the following appeals by President McKinley to the national spirit of the nation.

In a speech delivered at Boone, Iowa, October 11, 1898, President McKinley said:

"This is no time for divided councils. If I would have you remember anything I have said in these desultory remarks, it would be to remember that at this critical hour in the nation's history we must not be divided. The triumphs of the war are yet to be written in the annals of peace."

In a speech delivered at Carroll, Iowa, October 11, 1898, President McKinley said:

"Just at this hour, although hostilities have been suspended, we are confronted with the gravest national problem. It is a time for the soberest judgment and the most conservative and considerate action. As we have stood together in the war, so we must stand together until the results of that war shall be written in peace."

In a speech delivered at Creston, Iowa, October 13, 1898, President McKinley said:

"My fellow-citizens, I want to leave one more thought with you, and that is, as we have been united and therefore strong and invincible in the war, we must continue united until the end of this struggle; we must have no differences among ourselves while we are settling differences with another government. When we have made that settlement in the interest of justice and civilization and humanity, then we can resume our domestic differences."

In a speech delivered at Springfield, Ill., October 15, 1898, President McKinley said:

"Now, my friends, what we want to have no dispute or difference among ourselves to interfere with our united judgment in dealing with the foreign problems that are before us. As we stood together in war, let us stand together until its settlements are made."

I do not interpret these speeches of President McKinley. I leave it to his friends who claimed to speak for him at that time, just what he had in mind when he voiced these utterances.

**Roosevelt to Front.**

I call your attention also to the following extracts from a letter written by Theodore Roosevelt, then President, to Hon. James E. Watson, M. C.

The letter is dated at Oyster Bay, N. Y., August 18, 1906.

"If there were only partisan issues involved in this contest I should hesitate to say anything publicly in reference thereto. But I do not feel that such is the case. On the contrary, I feel that all good citizens who have the welfare of America at heart should appreciate the immense amount that has been accomplished by the present Congress, organized as it is and the urgent need of keeping this organization in power. To change the leadership and organization of the House at this time means to bring confusion upon those who have been successfully engaged in the steady working out of a great and comprehensive scheme for the betterment of our social, industrial, and civic conditions. Such a change would substitute a purposeless confusion, a violent and hurtful oscillation between the positions of the extreme radical and the extreme reactionary, for the present orderly progress along the lines of carefully thought-out policy."

**His Second Attempt.**

On September 9, 1908, from Oyster Bay, N. Y., Mr. Roosevelt wrote in part as follows to Hon. William B. McKinley, chairman of the Republican Congressional committee:

"It is urgently necessary, from the standpoint of the public interest, to elect Mr. Taft and a Republican Congress which will support him; and they seek election on a platform which specifically pledges the party, alike in its executive and legislative branches, to continue and develop the policies which have been not merely professed but acted upon during these seven years. These policies can be successfully carried through only by the hearty co-operation of the President and the Congress in both its branches, and it is therefore particularly important that there should obtain such harmony between them. To fail to elect Mr. Taft would be a calamity to the country; and it would

## One of the Heroes "Over There"



JOHN A. CARNELL.  
Gassed when a shell fragment tore his mask and wounded him.

be folly, while electing him, yet at the same time to elect a Congress hostile to him, a Congress which, under the influence of partisan leadership, would be certain to thwart and baffle him on every possible occasion.

"To elect Mr. Taft and at the same time to elect a Congress pledged to support him is the only way in which to perpetuate the policy of the Government as now carried on. I feel that all the aid that can be given to this policy by every good citizen should be given; for this is far more than a merely partisan matter."

On August 20, 1910, President Taft addressed a letter to Mr. McKinley, as chairman of the National Congressional Committee, giving reasons why voters in the November election should cast their ballots for the Republican candidates. It read in part, as follows:

"In view of the history of the present Congress, the return of a Republican majority in the next Congress may well inspire confidence that the pledges still unredeemed will be met and satisfied."

The above quotations speak for themselves. Sincerely yours,  
JOSEPH P. TUMULTY,  
Secretary to the President.

## SERVED PRESIDENT, T. ROOSEVELT SAYS

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Colonel Roosevelt in a speech here declared that when the United States entered the war he cast all politics aside and put himself at the service of the President.

Democratic war horses are busy looking up the record of the Colonel's activities at various times during the last eighteen months to show that his "service" was largely of a type peculiar to himself.

"When this war broke out," he said, "I, and all those believing as I did, cast all thought of politics aside and put ourselves unreservedly at the service of the President."

"I am glad that Mr. Wilson has now cast off the mask. His appeal is now pure partisanship. Now he declares that this is a party war, and that the Republicans, although he admits that they have been unquestionably pro-war, are to be excluded from any share in controlling the war."

"Nor is this all; he makes his appeal on behalf of the Democratic party. But he is careful to qualify it so as to exclude all Democrats who put loyalty to the nation or even loyalty to their party principles ahead of adherence to the Administration."

## GASSED WHEN FOE SHELL TORE MASK

While riding a motorcycle at breakneck speed, through a shell-hole valley in France, John A. Carnell of 635 Twelfth street northeast, member of Company A, Twenty-eighth Infantry, was gassed. In a letter to his mother, Mrs. Mary Carnell, he describes his narrow escape. The letter reads in part:

"Dear Mother: I am writing to you from a hospital. I have been here for four days, since October 4, when I had the most narrow escape yet. I have had a touch of gas and a wound, but hope to go back to the boys at the front soon. I was acting as dispatch bearer, a perilous task, and carrying a message to our third battalion, which was in an attacking position. The road led through a valley where the Germans shelled continuously. As to its exposed position. The machine was situated on the heights to my right, and I was in plain view. I thought, 'All of a sudden the Germans threw on a heavy barrage which enveloped me. I had not gone fifty yards farther when I smelt gas. Then I was hit by a shrapnel fragment on the shoulder, which tore off all pieces of my coat, but did not hurt me seriously.'"

A second letter I felt nauseated and hastened to put on my mask. I could not do it right away due to my hurt. Suddenly I realized what was the matter, the shell had torn my mask, rendering it useless. I turned hastily to get help in a town where three kilometers away, but slowly felt sick in the stomach, and you can imagine my plight. I dismounted from my motorcycle, and the last thing I knew was a little white bed with an American girl, a Red Cross nurse, at my side. I have been told that stretcher bearers picked me out of one of the shell craters, with my motorcycle 100 feet away. I am all right now and hope to be at the front (the Fritzes) again soon to revenge myself. Do not worry."

## DISCORD IS CRITIC'S AIM, SAYS DANIELS

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 29.—Opposition to the President's course in present armistice negotiations is made to create suspicion and distrust between the allies, Secretary Daniels declared in a speech here. "The purpose of the critics, he said, was 'to try to drive a wedge between the allies, to create differences, and to make one allied nation suspicious of the good faith of its associates.'"

"For nine months all America has stood for Wilson's declarations in his great speech of January 8," he said. "Now that the time has come when American leadership is to prevail for the good of all the world there are those who wish to destroy their country's proud peace."

"We have professed that we went into this war for unselfish aims, and that we wanted nothing for ourselves. That is what Wilson declared, and men of all nations applauded. As the election approaches, we are to repudiate American leadership, turn our backs upon our professions and introduce differences and discord into the council of the allied nations."

"No matter what the motive, the result is that if we do not stand united for the fourteen principles which our allies have accepted, the agitation for a repudiation will make our allies think we are not to be trusted, will make them query whether America was sincere, and will impeach America's good faith."

"The attack upon America's doctrine, accepted by everybody for nine months, is as dangerous as it would be for Pershing and Sims to refuse longer to fight with the allied forces, and demand a debating society to determine whether they will stick to their solemn pledge."

## ... and in the U. S. Army, here and overseas

### A fact:

From all accounts, the most eagerly sought-for cigarette among American soldiers abroad is Fatima. Exact figures to prove this are not available; but, in view of Fatima's known popularity with both officers and men still in training on this side of the water, it would seem to be correct. Below are printed a few typical reports on training camps and army posts, received from our salesmen last month:

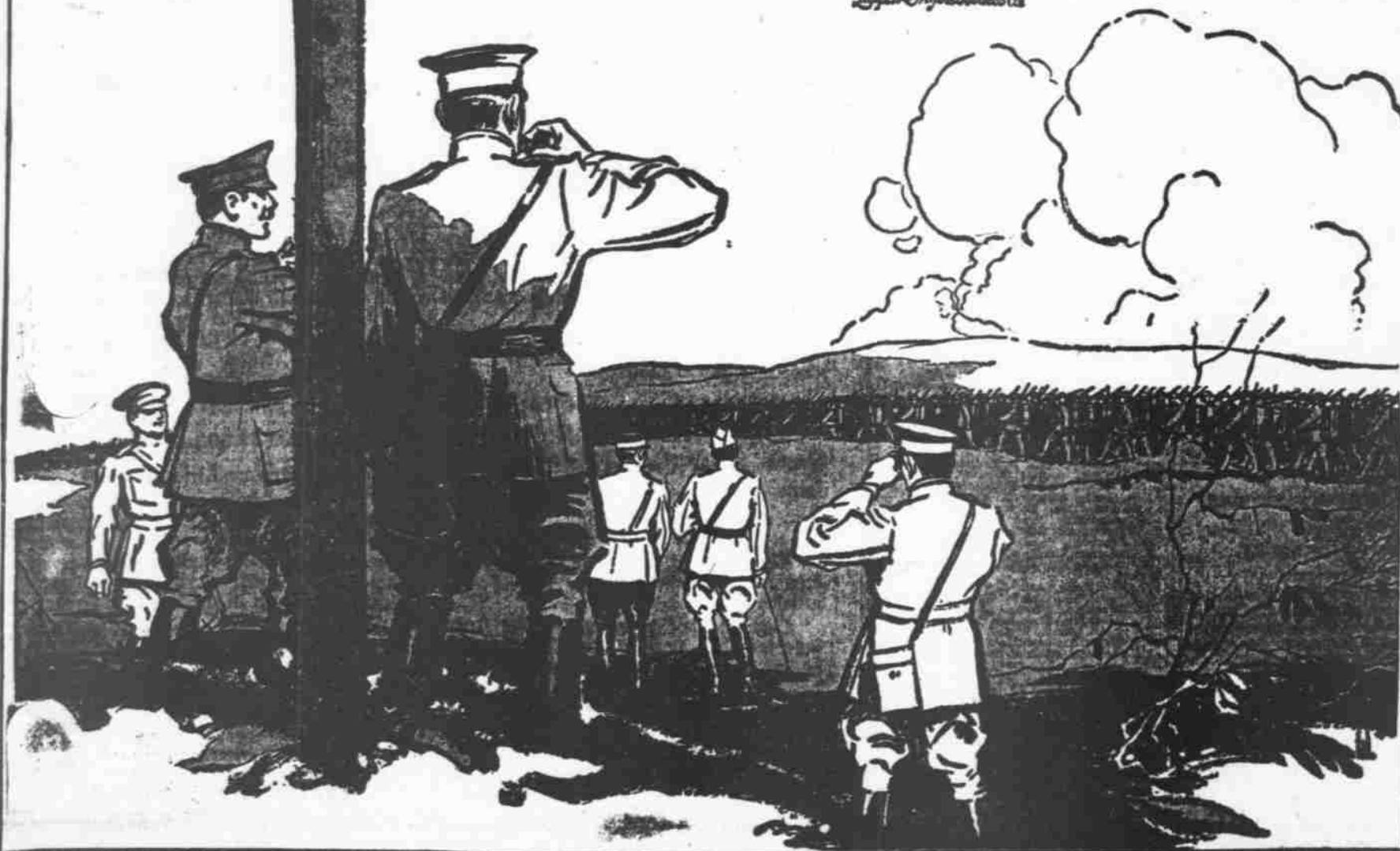
- FORTRESS MONROE, Old Point Comfort, Va.: "Fatima leads in sales"
- WEST POINT, Officers' Club: "More Fatimas smoked than any other cigarette"
- ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Rock Island, Ill.: "Fatima is second best seller"
- CAMP MERRITT, Dumont, N. J., Officers' Club: "Fatima is largest-selling cigarette"
- CAMP ZACHARY TAYLOR, Louisville, Ky.: "Fatima is most popular high-grade brand"
- CAMP UPTON, Yaphank, N. Y.: "Fatima is called here 'the officers' cigarette'"
- CAMP GORDON, Atlanta, Ga.: "Fatima is one of the best sellers among the better brands"
- CAMP SHERMAN, Chillicothe, Ohio: "Fatima is second biggest-selling cigarette"
- CAMP MORGAN, Mobile Bay: "Fatima is leading seller here in its class"
- FORT WADSWORTH, N. Y.: "Most officers smoke Fatimas; very popular also among the men"
- FORT SILL, Oklahoma, "School of Fire": "Fatima is second in point of sales"
- CAMP SHERIDAN, Montgomery, Ala.: "Fatima outsells all other high-class brands"
- FORT RILEY, Kansas, Medical Officers' Training Camp: "Fatima is by far the biggest-selling cigarette in camp"

# FATIMA

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